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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PERU

IPF:(1992-96) $13 297 000

(PER/91/018) - Development of Aeronautical Infrastructure

Date of approval by the AC:1/	19 February 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	International Civil Aviation Organization
Government implementing agency:	Corporacion Peruana de Aeropuertos y Aviacion Comercial S/A. (CORPAC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 300 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 1 785 500
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 707 900
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 793 400

Project background

Peru's territory is divided into coastal plains, steep mountain ranges and thick jungle areas. Interconnection between major cities is most effective only via air transportation. In addition, Lima constitutes a main hub of international airlines in the region. Between 1977 and 1987 the number of national and international passengers using Peruvian airports increased from 3.7 million to 6.7 million, annually. During the same period, national and international air cargo also rose, from 91,077 to 147,176 tons annually. This trend is largely explicable by noting that in Peru air traffic is inversely proportional to the security conditions prevalent on the terrestrial means of transportation.

It is ironic, however, that despite the above stated growing national and international need, the actual conditions of the aviation subsector's infrastructure and installations have deteriorated to alarming levels. The lack of financial resources, spare parts and trained personnel have made maintenance and upgrading of equipment difficult, directly threatening aviation safety and seriously affecting travel and development efforts.

In 1981, the Government of Peru requested technical assistance under the project (PER/81/003) Development of Aeronautical Infrastructure to improve the country's capacity for planning, installing, operating and maintaining aviation facilities and support services. ICAO served as executing agency and CORPAC as the Government implementing agency. CORPAC is the state agency for the administration of operations and maintenance of commercial airport installations. The project was financed under UNDP IPF and Government and third-party cost sharing from the World Bank. Although the project achieved most of its objectives including the establishment of ATS Radar and the installation of radioaids for air navigation, some of its activities were seriously jeopardized due to the country's financial crisis during 1986. The Government's decision to cease all payments of its foreign debt resulted in the cancellation of all international credit, including a World Bank loan

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designated for civil aviation and needed for the capital investment tied to the technical assistance.

The project (PER/91/018) is the second phase of PER/81/003. It is the result of continued efforts by the Government, ICAO and UNDP to develop this sector's capacity. Negotiations for reactivating the World Bank loan are currently underway. A tripartite meeting held in January 1989 recommended that in order to consolidate the gains made by PER/81/003, there ought to be an extension of activities to achieve the remainder/additional outputs required. In addition, an external evaluation which took place in December 1990 concluded that CORPAC's most critical aspects were those regarding the efficiency of the aeronautical telecommunication services and the training of human resources. Both aspects are considered a priority in the new UNDP/ICAO project document.

Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to implement and consolidate aeronautical services by improving the reliability and efficiency of facilities which support the civil aviation subsector.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) provide technical assistance to upgrade, update and maintain the National Aeronautical Navigation Plan such that it complies with the ICAO international standards and procedures; (b) develop an information management system for airport administration including the statistical data base and structure and procedures for airport user fees; and (c) strengthen, technically and managerially, the Centre for Aeronautical Training, especially to attain the capacity to conduct TRAINAIR courses.

Project activities will include: (a) sustaining the aeronautical services network; and (b) training CORPAC's personnel adequately to control and manage effectively and completely all technical and administrative functions.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 90 man-months of advisory assistance in aeronautical specialized areas such as: telecommunications, electronic engineering (Radar ATC), meteorology, information systems applied to civil aviation, planning of the civil aviation, TRAINAIR, airport services, etc.; training, through individual fellowships as well as in-service training; equipment, and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 089 700
Training	749 900
Equipment	913 100
Miscellaneous	40 700
Total	2 793 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
MOZAMBIQUE
IPF:(1987-91) $66 009 000
(MOZ/91/006)-Basic Education

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	26 February 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Education Projects Management Unit (Ministry of Education)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$3 236 400 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$3 236 400

Project background

The Government of Mozambique has undertaken a review of education and developed a strategy and an action plan for the development of education through the year 2000. This strategy and action plan which are the results of a series of consultations between the Ministry of Education and other agencies, incorporate the deliberations and conclusions of the Fifth Party Congress in 1989. The strategy approved by the National Education Council in January 1990 was submitted to a donor conference on education in February 1990; and subsequently various donors have begun to pledge support towards its implementation. The new strategy which encompasses the vision and commitment of the World Declaration on Education for All and the Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs (Yomtien 1990) accords highest priority to basic education with special focus on enhancing the quality and efficiency of primary schooling.

These quality enhancement measures include: (a) increasing teacher renumeration, (b) improvement of access to and utilization of textbooks, (c) improving teaching methods and the provision of pedagogical support to the teachers; (d)increasing hours of instruction and, (e) introducing selective measures to enhance student learning and achievement. The strategy includes the following targets: (i) reach an average admission rate into primary education of 86 percent of the seven year group by year 2000; (ii) improve efficiency through reduction in both repetitions and drop out rates; (iii) allow improved transition rates; and (iv) manage the student/classroom rates in order to stay within affordable costs.

To maximize the impact of its limited resources, the Government has set forth the "Priority District Programme" (PDP) and has selected an average of four districts in each of the 10 provinces in the country. As regards the Education Sector, the PDP's target is

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to regain as fast as possible the 1981 enrollment levels in the districts and to provide educational opportunities at primary and secondary levels to the population as part of the overall strategy of the Government by the year 2000. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The Government will have three major donors assisting various components, complementing their own investment: ASDI (Swedish International Development Agency) with curricular development and textbock development and distribution; UNDP with technical assistance; and IDA with capital investment.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the professional capacity of the Ministry of Education in planning teacher training, training of the staff of the Institute of Teacher Upgrading and the Training Unit of the Director for Primary Education in design and implementation of in-service teacher training programmes and production of instructional materials; (b) upgrade 3000 primary school teachers; (c) train specialists in distance education and co-ordinators at the provincial levels, as well as 600 teachers at VI grade level through distance training and short residential courses for one year; (d) develop and establish of a network of pedagogical support in 34 districts; (e) train central, provincial and district level staff and develop in-service training materials; (f) enable the Institute of Teacher Upgrading (IAP) to receive further technical assistance support to develop a national policy on distance education and a master plan for the development of distance education; (g) train staff of IAP in various aspects of programming and delivery of distance education as well as 80 instructors of primary teacher training centers (CFPP) in methods of teaching Portuguese and Mathematicsz; (h) launch an experimental programme of selectively introducing and testing a local language assistance programme; (i) provide training for staff in bilingual education and design of instructional materials; (j) 10 UNVs (engineers, architects and statistician) to rehabilitate school infrastructures; and (k) revise the teacher education curriculum for primary education.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one distance education specialist (30 man-months); one basic educational specialist (36 man-months); 35.5 man-months of consultants in distance education pedagogy, distance education portuguese, distance education mathemathics, physics, distance education national science; distance education social science; distance education special education; bilingual teacher trainer, bilingual curriculum development, bilingual evaluation; one UNV statistician (48 man-months); five UNV architects (45 man-months) each; two UNV engineers (48 man-months each); one UNV teacher training (36 man-months) four UNVs in primary teaching methods (24 man-months each); national experts/consultants (178 man-months); in-service training; radio communication; equipment for outposted staff, and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	3 070 400
Training	112 000
Equipment	30 000
Miscellaneous	24 000
Total	3 236 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

IPF: (1992-1996) $9 455 000

(IRA/91/004) - Feasibility Study for Isfahan Metropolitan Mass Transit System

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	26 February 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	Government (National execution)
Government implementing agency:	Isfahan Metro Company
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 500 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 700 000
Total UNDP budget:	$1 200 000

Project background

The problem of a mass transit system for Isfahan Metropolitan area in the Islamic Republic of Iran has been under study ever since the establishment of the Isfahan Steel Mill in 1973. A transport sector study undertaken by the Swedish Volvo Company in 1976 suggested the establishment of a light urban rail network. However, due to the Islamic Revolution of early 1979 and subsequent developments, conditions were not conducive to the implementation of the above consultant's recommendations. In 1987 the province's planning commission started a comprehensive transport review study, under the auspices of the Isfahan Traffic and Transport Organization. Upon the completion of the review in fall 1991, the Isfahan Metro Company was set up to carry the study to the design and actual implementation phases for a mass transit system.

The Isfahan Metro Company has a shareholding structure made up of 51 per cent private shareholders (municipal authorities in the Isfahan Metropolitan area) and 49 per cent public (major state-owned enterprises in the area, e.g. Isfahan and Mobarakeh Steel Mills). To establish a rapid mass transit system in the suburban area and the city of Isfahan, and operate and expand them both, the Government requested UDNP assistance under the present approval.

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The Isfahan Metro Company has made some preliminary contacts in its effort to locate a suitable subcontractor to carry out the required feasibility study, including adequate provision for on-the-job training and effective transfer of technology. UNDP assistance is sought to help ensure that the human resources development sub-objective of the study is met. The Government feels that with UNDP participation it will be easier to request the subcontractor to look at the job as a developmental task, rather than a simple turnkey commercial contract.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to promote sustainable development of the Isfahan Metropolitan area, as one of the major industrial zones in the country.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish preliminary design and cost estimates for an environmentally sound and financially cost effective mass transit system for the Isfahan Metropolitan area; and (b) create a cadre of Iranian experts able to carry out similar exercises on their own in the future. Project activities will include: (a) preparation of a full feasibility study, including a preliminary design of the recommended system; (b) involving Iranian engineers closely in the entire process in order to impart on-the-job training and ensure effective transfer of technology; (c) producing a feasibility study report, including materials to use for preparing tender documents for the establishment of the recommended system; and (d) training 10 Iranian engineers in the implementation of such feasibility studies.

Inputs

UNDP will provide approximately 50 work-months of consultancy services and required computer hardware and software through a subcontract; four work-months of a TOKTEN consultancy; three study tours, office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	20 000
Subcontract	1 150 000
Training	10 000
Equipment	10 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	1 200 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
BENIN

IPF:(1987-91) $35 092 680

(BEN/90/006 - BEN/85/C01) - Integrated Rural Development in the Sub-Prefecture of Pehunco (Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	4 March 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Rural Development (MDR)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 2 273 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 273 200

Project background

The Government of Benin has opted for an economic development strategy which can be self-directed and maintained by the beneficiaries, and has adopted to that end a series of recommendations on actions to take for the effective participation of the people at the village level in the development process. In this context, it has requested UNDP assistance in setting up a programme which is aimed at improving directly socio-economic conditions in rural communities and responding to the immediate needs of local communities. At first, assistance was provided to the Government under the IPF supported project (BEN/84/006) Projet Pilote de Développement Rural intégré de Péhunco, approved in October 1986 for a period of four years. During the first months, the project has established an operational and decentralized mechanism to enable the population to progressively participate in the development of their economic and social infrastructure at the "sous-préfecture" and village level. It also provided technical support to the UNCDF project BEN/85/C01. Both the mid-term evaluation (1989) of BEN/84/006, as well as the supervision mission carried out by FAO upon the request of UNCDF (1990) recommended a second phase of the IPF and CDF financed projects. The Government of the Netherlands will also continue to provide four Dutch volunteers during this second phase.

The project has allowed an increase of agricultural (on approximately 3680 hectares) and animal production in order to reach self-sufficiency in staple food requirements, higher monetary income for farmers through better storage and marketing facilities of their crops, development of the socio-economic infrastructure through the construction of six (6) primary schools, three (3) rural health centers, thirty eight (38) water wells, seven (7) bridges and approximately twenty three (23) kms. of feeder roads, implementation of many micro-

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projects with about (US) $ 160,000 in funding provided by the Village Equipment Fund, and active participation of the rural population in the execution of the constructions.

Taking into account the main results of the pilot project, and the views of the evaluation and supervision missions, the tripartite meeting (May 1990) recommended the formulation of a new phase which can become a model for people's participation in the development process in the whole country.

Description of project

The new phase of the project will follow up and be implemented on the basis of experience acquired by the pilot project. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the capacity of local communities to formulate, implement and manage their own development initiatives; and (b) improve directly socio-economic conditions in rural communities which will allow the safekeeping of natural resources.

Project activities will include the organization and operation of a training programme, consisting of national and international technical assistance personnel.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 48 work-months for a CTA/expert in rural development, 48 work-months for a UNV agro-pastoralist, 48 work-months for a national sociologist, 17 work-months of international consultancies, 16 work-months of national consultancies, administrative support, 756 work-months for the required national staff; group-training and on-the-job training; vehicles, logistic equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 427 200
Training	245 500
Equipment	289 000
Miscellaneous	311 500
Total	2 273 200

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF VIETNAM

IPF: (1992-96) $92 774 000

(VIE/92/006) - Establishment of a Demonstration Production Foundry and Pattern Workshop for Manufacture of Textile Spare Parts

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	UNIDO
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Light Industry and Union of Production, Import/Export for Textile Products with Textile Machinery Factory No.2
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 212 700 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$1 212 700

Project background

The textile and clothing industry is Vietnam's second largest, contributing 14.3 per cent to gross production in 1990 and employing some 625,000 people, apart from unregistered employment in small-scale production units. According to estimates, there are approximately 4,600 registered firms, with 80 percent of the textile industry state-owned and 20 percent private, and 60 percent of the clothing industry state-owned and 40 percent private. As the domestic supply of cloth is not sufficient, covering domestic demand is a major challenge during the present decade. Export prospects seem to be good; and exploiting this opportunity will also demand large investments and improvements in production.

The production capacity of the existing foundry workshops manufacturing spare parts for the textile industry is consistently insufficient; they produce about 294 tons per year in contrast to 930 tons needed. The foundry workshops are characterized by low productivity, inadequate technological know-how and poor quality of products. The high rate of short-service life of spare parts (less than one year) results in frequent changes of parts and excessive high capital investment. In some cases the problems of the textile industry are exacerbated further by machine damage due to incorrect dimensional specifications. Machine damage results in low productivity of the plants which are sometimes forced to close down as a result. The Government is very concerned about this predicament which is severely obstructing the performance of the textile industry and is an impediment to a potential

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increase of textile exports. In light of this the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to establish a self-supporting demonstration production foundry and pattern workshops at the textile engineering factory No. 2 in Thu Duc (Ho Chi Minh City), which will manufacture spare parts and serve as a Centre for Technology Transfer, through industrial and technical personnel training, consultancy and advisory services, firstly to selected textile plants and secondly to the foundry industry in general. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) reinforce and expand the present capacity of textile engineering factory No. 2 from where a large number of the newly established foundry workshop staff will be drawn; (b) enable capacity building to cover applied research and development, personnel training consultancy services, designs for standard patterns, pattern plates for shell moulding, and castings of plates for machining; (c) set up a testing laboratory which will offer services to other industries and interested institutions; and (d) make the newly established foundry workshop financially self-sufficient through supply of spare parts, training, seminars, consultancy and advisory services to other industries.

Project activities will include: (a) sustaining a programme designed to resolve the fundamental problems in textile casting technology, demonstrate improved technology by applying newly acquired methodologies and techniques using modern equipment supplied by the project; (b) assisting and advising on parameters for selection of relatively low cost production processes; and (c) enabling the foundry workshop to rely on well-trained and competent local personnel capable of assisting and advising textile plants and other foundries in Vietnam.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 12 work-months of services of a CTA/foundry engineer/metallurgist in split missions over the entire two-year period, two work-months of a shell moulding pattern design expert, two work-months of a foundry expert (metallurgist for induction furnace, melting); two work/months of a foundry expert (moulding, pouring, cleaning and finishing); one work-month of a laboratory expert, four work-months of consultants with no defined specialties; 31 work-months of fellowships and study tours for 20 Vietnamese officials; laboratory equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	306 200
Subcontract	20 000
Training	175 000
Equipment	695 500
Miscellaneous	16 000
Total	1 212 700

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF

IPF:(1992-96) $ 14 100 000

(BRA/87/017) - Management of Development Projects and Improvement of Negotiation and Decision Making

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Institute of Economic and Social Planning
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 309 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$1 236 000
Previous UNDP budget:	$ 798 200
Total UNDP budget:	$2 343 200

Project background

The Training Centre for Economic Development (CENDEC) of the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) has traditionally trained professionals in the area of planning since 1966. With the democratic transition that began in 1985, CENDEC was given more responsibilities and began promoting discussions on public policy, social reforms, democracy, trade and entrepreneurship, environment and other important issues through seminars, courses, workshops and round-tables that constitute an innovative way of providing inputs for policy making and management of public sector institutions.

In order to reinforce CENDEC's efforts in establishing its role as a forum for critical, open and democratic debate of public policies and their implications, the Government of Brazil requested UNDP assistance to promote a better understanding of the structural problems of the Brazilian economy and society, through the formulation of alternatives for overcoming problems and strengthening the analytical decision-making capacity of public servants. The original project document was signed in October 1988 with the following immediate objectives: (1) strengthen the capacity of CENDEC to establish itself as a forum for debate of public policies; (2) promote seminars to influence planning institutions for the solution of problems at the national and sectoral levels; (3) train professionals in national and regional development and in international negotiations; (4) improve CENDEC's Video Library for Development; and (5) develop training programmes to meet the needs of Government regarding the democratic changes in the country that includes the introduction of the new Constitution.

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The project has been in operation since the end of 1988 and has achieved important results, such as the organization of seven medium-term courses mainly in project planning with environmental concerns; nine seminars on public policy, social sector planning, sustainable development, and efficiency in social policies; four workshops in the fields of government and planning, and health and education. Two large symposiums for the general public were organized with the assistance of this project, as well as the preparation and editing of videos, acquisition and installation of data processing equipment and the publication of two books and 22 minor publications. Furthermore, CENDEC has served as a channel for debate and reorientation during the radical changes in the organization of the public sector, and seeks to fulfil its mandate in the present difficult economical and political situation of the country. To this end, further UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

The proposed project revision will contribute to the modernization of the State which is the fifth concentration area of the Fifth Country Programme. The immediate objectives of the project remain to : (a) strengthen the capacity of IPEA and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning in policy analysis and planning; (b) design and implement a data base to provide the basic information that is required by IPEA to carry out studies and research; (c) modernize and improve the maintenance and utilization of the bibliographic and documental archives of IPEA; and (d) promote the publication and distribution of IPEA's work.

Project activities will include: (a) training approximately 100 professionals and civil servants of IPEA and the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Planning, and of state and federal governments in the areas of public policies, environment, and project formulation and analysis; (b) providing an operational data bank with at least 50 officials of IPEA trained in the area of informatics; (c) establishing an automated system for archives control and information requests; and (d) strengthening the publication capacity of IPEA to produce at least eight books and 75 other publications.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 71 work-months of international and national short-term consultants in human resources development, regional planning, government planning, economic growth and social equity, financing of development, foreign debt and debt negotiation, international markets, productivity; group training programmes and in-service training for about 2,000 professionals; equipment for computerized information systems, archive control and training activities; administrative support; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	364 000
Training	650 800
Equipment	371 800
Miscellaneous	158 400
Total	1 545 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF COLOMBIA

IPF:(1992-96) $ 11 700 000

(COL/89/003) - Strengthening the Central Housing Unit

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	HABITAT
Government implementing agency:	National Planning Department (DNP)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 380 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 651 100
Total UNDP budget:	$1 031 100

Project background

The accelerated process of urbanization in Colombia, that resulted from a profound political, economic and social transformation in the country, has led to a substantial housing deficit both in terms of quantity and quality. At the end of 1989, nearly 800,000 families did not have access to housing and approximately two million housing units needed substantial improvements. Furthermore, a number of institutions are operating in this sector such as the National Savings Fund (FNA), the National Institute for Social Housing and Popular Housing (INURBE), the Savings Corporation (CORPAVI), and the National Training Service (SENA) among others. Weak managerial and technical capacity in these institutions and inadequate co-ordination arrangements between them, has not allowed the implementation of effective government programmes to resolve the housing deficit.

The Government of Colombia requested UNDP assistance to implement these recommendations; and in March 1990 the present project was signed with the following immediate objectives: (1) provide assistance to consolidate the complex institutional arrangements of the urban development and housing sector and support the co-ordination and implementation of technical co-operation to this sector; (2) strengthen the managerial and operational capacity of the Urban Development and Social Housing Directorate of the Ministry of Economic Development (MDE) and the Urban Development Unit of the National Planing Department (DNP) to co-ordinate, design and implement development policies and strategies through a Central Housing Unit (UNCEVI); (3) promote the implementation of successful low-cost housing technologies at national and regional levels; and (4) promote the exchange of housing and urban development technologies among Latin American and Caribbean countries based on the Colombian experience.

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After two years of activities, the project has achieved important results, among which it is worth indicating the following: (1) improved management capacity of central co-ordinating institutions, MDE and DNP, in the housing and urban development sector; (2) a planning and monitoring system for the sector designed and implemented; (3) a consultancy and staff training system implemented for the MDE and DNP; (4) introduction of effective management instruments in MED and DNP and improvement of their technical and administrative capacity; and (5) support to the participation of Colombia in international meetings and seminars and assistance to other countries in the region in assessment and design of housing and urban development programmes.

At the end of 1991, the Government requested UNDP assistance to extend the activities of the present project until the end of the year in order to complete the consolidation of the co-ordination arrangements and building the technical capacity of the institutions participating in this sector.

Description of project

The present project will contribute to the decentralization and modernization of the State which is the third concentration area of the Fifth Country Programme. The immediate objectives of the project remain the same.

Project activities will include: (a) incorporating assistance at the central government level for the implementation of the Urban Reform Plan, a new urban legislation, an inventory of risk areas and of government land resources, and consolidation of a financial information system; (b) conducting a study of the impact of the national social housing policy on municipalities and housing institutions at the regional and municipal levels; (c) training staff on methods to assess the demand for housing; and (d) transferring the Colombian experience to other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean Region in co-operation with regional initiatives.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 706 work-months of international and national professional personnel in management, finance and administration (199 work-months); housing construction (108 work-months); demand analysis (38 work-months); information systems (56 work-months); social and housing policy (59 work-months); urban development (56 work-months); housing technology (89 work-months); and miscellaneous consultancies (111 work-months); subcontracts in planning; on-the-job training programmes and seminars for approximately 500 participants; equipment for computerized information systems; and reporting and sundry costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	812 000
Subcontract	10 000
Training	25 000
Equipment	131 700
Miscellaneous	52 400
Total	1 031 100

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PANAMA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 4 446 000

(PAN/92/003) - Privatization of INTEL

Date of approval by the AC:1/	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	15 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning & Economic Policy
Government cost sharing:	$ 3 671 000 Source of funds: IDB/Govt.
Total UNDP budget:	$ 3 671 000

Project background

The political crisis of 1988 had serious repercussions in the economic activities of Panama. Despite the economic reactivation policy adopted after the return to normality, Panama has been unable to regain the economic dynamism which had existed prior to the crisis. GNP growth in 1990 was 3.4 percent, a significant drop from the five percent achieved during the previous five years. There has been a heavy impact among low income sectors, expressed in an unemployment rate of 20 percent in 1991 (compared to an average of 12 percent the previous five years) and 50 percent of the population living under the poverty line. This situation has been compounded by a public sector which has committed large volumes of public revenues towards financing services of low quality and which constitute a particular problem for an economy structured around provision of services to the international community through the Panama Canal, the International Banking Center, the Free Trade Zone and the International Shipping Registry.

UNDP was involved during the initial formulation phase of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme (RPSP), especially in the telecommunications sector under the projects (PAN/91/012) Plan for the Telecommunications Sector, which produced studies for restructuring the telecommunications sector and privatizing the National Telecommunications Institute (INTEL), and (PAN/92/008) Legal Framework for the Restructuring of the Telecommunications Sector which prepared the legal documentation needed to approve privatization of INTEL in the Legislative Assembly.

UNDP assistance in the implementation of the RPSP will concentrate in providing support to the Co-ordinating Unit of the Economic Program. Although this Unit will serve as implementing agency under the modality of National Execution, it is important to stress that

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(US)$ 7,654,300 (or nearly 75.0 percent) of the total UNDP budget will be executed in the form of subcontracts.

Presently, the Government has requested UNDP technical assistance for the implementation phase of the Reform of the Public Sector Programme in four sectors: (1) telecommunications; (2) ports; (3) electricity; and (4) water and sewage.

Description of project

This project is part of a cluster of four projects wich will assist the implementation of the RPSP. The immediate objective of the project is to implement the country's Telecomunications Sectorial Plan which will involve privatizing the services of INTEL and creating a regulatory agency for the sector.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international and national personnel: 78 work-months of national consultants to support activities of the "Technical Unit for the Privatization of Intel"; five subcontracts in the field of investment advisory services, local legal advisory services, international legal advisory services; establishment of the Regulatory Entity, and auditing, and accounting services; computers and office equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	302 500
Subcontract	3 015 000
Equipment	40 000
Miscellaneous	313 500
Total	3 671 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PARAGUAY

IPF:(1987-91) $5 185 000

(PAR/91/008) - Municipal Development

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 March 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Municipal Government of Asuncion
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 101 300 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$ 970 900
Total UNDP budget:	$1 072 200

Project background

In its transition to democracy Paraguay has firmly committed itself to the objective of modernizing the state and its public administration. Within this objective the priorities consist of: (i) encouraging processes that simplify the systems and procedures that the state employs to provide public services, (ii) developing technical and administrative capacities of structures that work at a decentralized level; and (iii) assuaging those sectors of the population that may still be averse to democratic forces of change. Clearly, within this framework the role and structure of the municipality gains increasing significance and with it, there emerges a corresponding need to be modernized and rejuvenated operationally.

In the past the municipalities had been systematically deprived of their autonomy and resources such that, in the end, they were acting more as a government employment agent with the Mayor being appointed by the President and ruling principally by decree. Asuncion, being the largest municipality, the only one with autonomous financing and a freely elected Mayor, was the first municipality chosen for administrative reform and technical upgrading. The services of the municipality (inter alia garbage collection, paving of the roads, sewage and sanitation, traffic control) cater to a resident population of 600,000 and a transitory working population of an estimated 900,000. This constitutes approximately 25 percent of the population of the country.

Immediately after the municipal elections the new authorities of Asuncion acted rapidly to secure and stabilize their financial base. A new Municipal Tax Law was submitted to Congress and county taxes were increased. In addition, and in line with the emphasis on participative democracy, a liaison office for citizens was created and a new work plan for municipal services was established. However, it became clear that much more was required

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to effectively undertake and complete the process of administrative reform and to cope with community demands for efficient municipal services. It was in this context that the Mayor of Asuncion , via the Ministry of Planning, requested UNDP technical assistance in the form of this project.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to:(a) restructure the municipal administration, simplify the administrative procedures and reorganize the structure to allow for increased technical and operational efficiency by including a detailed assessment of the current situation, formulation of new proposals to meet the current needs and overcome the existing obstacles, and development of corresponding structures and administrative procedures to efficiently provide the requisite municipal services; (b) revamp the human resources policy and develop new mechanisms for the selection, recruitment, training, promotion and management of the municipality personnel by elaborating human resource policies, job descriptions and work plans inclusive of the accompanying legislative and administrative framework required for their implementation; (c) establish a system that will train and upgrade the technical capacity of the municipality in the areas of infrastructure, traffic/transit, environmental protection, urban development and social affairs by entailing technical training of municipality staff including some training of trainers, preparation of a general urban development plan, development of an updated cadastre, a municipal plan for sanitation and environmental protection and a plan for urban transport; and (d) prepare a social action programme to target the needs of the less privileged members of society, women, the elderly, the handicapped and the youth. A Human rights center is also contemplated in this context.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 79 man-months of international and national consultants including the CTA, in public administration, human resources, planning, urban development and environmental protection, transport, labor psychology, cadastre, and social services; a subcontract in municipal development; short-term training in other countries; equipment primarily for data processing; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	917 800
Subcontract	15 000
Training	71 000
Equipment	33 000
Miscellaneous	35 400
Total	1 072 200

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF CAMBODIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 81 629 000

(CMB/91/010) - Improvement of Air Traffic Control Services

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	18 March 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	ICAO
Government implementing agency:	Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) through the Department of Civil Aviation
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$2 365 600 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$2 365 600

Project background

In 1975, the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) in Cambodia was disbanded and all civil aviation documents destroyed. No DCA or airline staff of the pre-1975 period have been located. The Department was re-established in 1979 and managed by expatriate (Vietnamese) experts up to 1986. Since then it is managed by Cambodian nationals all of whom have received some (but not adequate) training both in Vietnam and the former Soviet Union but do not receive any follow-up training due to lack of experts. They are assisted by some personnel from the former Soviet Union in actual airport and airline operations. Many of these expatriates are leaving or have left. There are no proper manuals or written reference materials. The air traffic controllers (ATCs) are not "facility rated" and have little experience in controlling more than two or three aircrafts at a time. The absence of tower management guidelines and formalized procedures for aircraft operations in the controlled airspace, lack of skills to repair NAVAIDS and reliance on hand-drawn Non-Directional Beacon (NDB) Instrument Approach, all make for hazardous traffic management.

The situation is exacerbated by the severe lack of essential equipment, and whatever is available and in use is obsolete. For example, all tower equipment in the Pochentong airport (Phnom Penh) is very old (pre-1975) and in poor-to-unusable condition; there is no light gun in the tower, no hand-held binoculars for the controllers, no typewriters to maintain logs, no back-up power supply to meet frequent outrages in the city's power supply, no HF radio to contact distant or low flying aircraft, no rotation beacon and no visual approach landing aids; the two NDBs (primary and back up) located at the east end of the airport are old and reported by pilots as unreliable.

The air traffic operations in the main airport in Phnom Penh and other airports in the country are therefore below acceptable international standards and hazardous. Immediate remedial measures are needed to provide the essential safety of air operations, as traffic to and in Cambodia was already increased and is expected to grow exponentially in the near future with the present massive United Nations operations, as well as increased commercial activities with the external world now that peace has come to stay. To provide essential expertise to support the available personnel,

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better train them on the job and provide more reliable, international standard traffic control mechanisms to start with and overtime to generally address improvement in all aspects of civil aviation in the country, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The overall objective of the project is to restore the Cambodian Air Transportation Subsector to international standard in support of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) upgrade the air traffic control capability at the Phnom Penh airport in order to provide safe, orderly and efficient aerodrome and procedural approach control services in accordance with international standards and provide essential equipment to ensure safety of air traffic operations; and (b) improve air traffic control services to international standards at Battambang, Siem Reap and Stung Treng airports.

At the end of the project, ATC operational procedures and standard Instrument Approach procedures will have been established and published; administrative procedures will have been developed and published and a record keeping system will be in place at the Pochentong airport. At least seven ATC controllers, will have successfully completed formal on-the-job training (including English language) to internationally accepted "Facility Rating" standards, six ATC/controllers from other ATC towers throughout the country will have received Aviation English and ATC skills-refresher training and ten newly hired staff will have undergone Aviation English courses and licensing fellowship training in aerodrome and procedural approach control operations. The NDB NAVAIDS will be operating to international standards. A two-class-room Civil Aviation Training Centre will have been established in the Pochentong Control Tower Building and will have been equipped with a language laboratory, an ATC procedural simulator and other standard training/support equipment. Finally, obsolete equipment considered critical to flight safety will have been replaced at the Pochentong airport.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 24 work-months of services of a CTA/civil aviation advisor, three work-months of an equipment installation consultant, 1.5 work-months of an equipment specifications consultant, four work-months of an air traffic control procedure development consultant, two work-months fire service consultant, 22 work-months of an air traffic control manager, 22 work-months of an ATC instructor (I), 12 work-months of an ATC instructor (II), 24 work-months of a UNV Aviation English Instructor, 24 work-months of a UNV NAVAIDS technician/instructor; a sub-contract to obtain the services of an international flight calibration organization; 25 work-months of individual fellowships, 135 work-months of study tours and group training; expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	1 104 200
Subcontracts	39 200
Training	188 200
Equipment	997 000
Miscellaneous	37 000
Total	2 365 600

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PARAGUAY

IPF: (1987-91) $ 5 185 000

(PAR/91/019) - Rational Use of Land - Cadastre

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	12 February 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Cadastre Service (Ministry of Finance)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 263 000 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing	$ 5 000 000 Source of funds: World Bank
Total UNDP budget:	$ 5 263 000

Project background

Paraguay's primary sector represents 27 percent of GNP, employs 50 percent of the economically active population, constitutes 95 percent of the country's exports and registers a growth rate of 5.8 percent per year. This growth, while it continues to form the developmental axis of the country, has been largely the result not of increases in productivity but of a process of severe deforestation and conversion of forests into agricultural lands. Furthermore, this expansion has been undertaken in a most disorganized manner and with no real information base/mechanism available to the Government to control/manage the phenomenon.

To address this issue, the Government seeks to establish a sound cadastre that will provide information on agricultural land and forest location, its use, ownership, registry and valuation. It is to be noted that the cadastre is based on aerial and/or satellite photography. Contingent upon approval of this project, the World Bank has agreed to fund this activity in the form of a loan to the Government in the amount of (US)$ 29 million.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to create a cadastre for the rural areas of the Eastern region and Southern part of the Western region. The cadastre will allow the Government access to an inventory of its natural resources to: (1) better manage the expansion of the agricultural frontier and the consequent depletion of its forest resource;

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(2) consolidate, modernize and systematize the process of land ownership and titling; (3) apply an equitable fiscal policy based on an updated assessment of land values; and (4) undertake studies as a complement to the cadastre to outline polices for land use management.

Project activities will include elaboration of: (a) institutional analysis of the agricultural sector and formulation of recommendations for change; (b) procedures for the process of land titling, partition and transfer; (c) rules governing the water use of riverside properties (erosion control measures, river banking, irrigation, forestry etc.); (d)laws, procedures and technical outlines for water table exploitation; (e) general analysis of environmental legislation and regulations; and (f) analysis of and recommendations for role of indigenous peoples in natural resource management.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 270 man-months of international consultants and experts in aerophotometry analysis, census archives, law, land valuation, data base systems and computerized information systems, including geographical information systems (GIS); 315 man-months of national experts in census and data collection, photometry, cartography, geodetic networks, valuation, land mensuration and geology; a subcontract in cartography; training in information systems; equipment for the computerized information system, photo laboratories, precision instruments and vehicles; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	3 106 000
Subcontract	276 000
Training	372 000
Equipment	775 000
Miscellaneous	734 000
Total	5 263 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
COLOMBIA

IPF : (1992-96) $ 11 701 000

(COL/92/G31)- Conservation of Biodiversity in the Biogeographic Choco (Phase 1)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	26 February 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry for the Environment or Steering Committee formed by National Planning Department and INDERENA-National Institution for the Protection of Natural Resources
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 9 000 000 Source of funds: GEF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 9 000 000

Project background

The Biogeographic Chocó extends approximately 1,300 kilometers along the Pacific coast from Ecuador through Colombia to Panama. Its area totals approximately 71,000 square kilometers and constitutes 6.2 percent of the national territory. It is the region with the highest rainfall in the country (ranging from 5000 and 12000 mm.per year), with about three quarters of its area still covered by tropical forest. Preliminary studies indicate that the Choco possesses extraordinary biological diversity with one of the highest levels of endemic bird species and greatest diversity of vascular plants in the world. Roughly 20-25 percent of the region's plant species are found nowhere else on earth. Since the establishment of the Spanish colony, the province has been a centre of mining. About 900,000 people, mostly descendants of slave and Amerindian labor, live in 36 municipalities with more than half of these residing in small communities dispersed along rivers and the coastline.

Difficult access to the area has led to high degrees of cultural and socioeconomic isolation as well as the lowest standard of living in the country. The pressure to address development concerns continues to mount with renewed pressure to develop infrastructure. There is an urgent demand for redefinition of the country's Integral Development Plan for the Pacific Region (Plan Pacific) by basing it on precise knowledge of the area's ecology

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before undertaking any investment plan. The need is to better understand and preserve the indigenous cultures, the optimum function of the remaining tropical forest zones together with their biological diversity. To this end, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to foster a new development alternative based on the preservation and sustainable use of the biological resources of the Choco biogeographic region.

Project activities will include: (a) identification of biological resources and their potential uses; (b) development of human resources with the participation of local communities; (c) conducting research and management activities to protect natural resources; and (d) development of financial mechanisms and investment programmes that support the above activities. The project will integrate the biodiversity concerns of the region with socio-economic and cultural systems to improve the inhabitants standard of living and to foster local communities capacity to manage and sustain their own natural resources.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a national co-ordinator (36 man-months), an administrative co-ordinator (36 man-months), five regional co-ordinators (180 man-months), eight international experts in economy (six man-months), taxonomy (eight man-months), biodiversity (nine man-months), ecodevelopment (six man-months) and communications (six man-months); national consultants (432 man-months) in the fields of biology, botany, sociology, education, organization, systems engineering and economy; numerous subcontracts to national and local NGOs, the private sector and diverse institutions to analyze the structure and function of ecosystems, the chemical and bromatological properties of certain species, the design of education/culture/ communication models, for the determination of environmentally sensitive areas, legal agreements, pilot community projects and agreements for the protection of biodiversity, legal studies on land tenure and biodiversity protection and agreements for basic research; training (scholarships, group and in-house training for project professionals, community workshops, seminars for local authorities, community workshops on ecology and culture, community intraregional exchanges and national conferences on biodiversity); scientific, expendable and non-expendable equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 823 200
Subcontract	4 677 000
Training	960 000
Equipment	610 000
Overhead/support costs	354 300
Miscellaneous	575 500
Total	9 000 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY (CARICOM)

IPF:(1987-91) $49 700 000

(RLA/91/030) - Disaster Emergency Response Management System

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	19 February 1992
Expected duration:	Two years
Proposed executing agency:	Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)
Government implementing agency:	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 955 400 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 955 400

Project background

The countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean are extremely vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters, in particular, hurricanes and tropical storms which affect the region every year between June and November. Between 1960 and 1989, hurricanes in the Greater Caribbean basin killed 28,000 persons and destroyed property worth $16 billion. Given the massive disruption to the economic life of these countries and, particular, to the poorest sections of the populations, the Caribbean Heads of Government have established the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) in Bridgetown, Barbados. This regional agency is charged with responsibility for co-ordination and management of regional and international responses to countries affected by natural disasters.

In order for the CDERA to be effective, however, it needs to have access to data and information about available technical skills, materials and supplies in each participating country in order to achieve an optimal match between the emergency requirements of countries affected by disasters and the resources available in the Caribbean itself and other donor countries. To this end UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

Description of project

At the end of the project, at the national level, the Ministries responsible for Health, Consume Affairs and Public Works in fourteen Caribbean countries will have in place fully functional electronic information management systems for management of human and material resources an inventorying of stocks and supplies. In addition, throughout the region, 378 administrative and technical personnel will have had their skills upgraded and

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thus be fully competent and capable in all aspects of management and maintenance of these systems. Still at the national level, the disaster focal points in these countries will have been enabled to access these systems, and in the event of a natural disaster, will be able to immediately provide decision-makers with data on the availability and location of technical personnel, materials and supplies to enable both national and regional responses to emergency requirements for food, shelter and medical services. At the regional level, the Caribbean Disaster Response Agency will be enabled, by the end of the project to collect and collate this data and information thus providing an accurate basis for decisions to be taken on the deployment of technical resources, the transportation and shipment of materials and supplies to populations affected by a disaster.

The project strategy will provide for interventions at two levels. Insofar as the Governments' priority for enhancement of national and regional disaster management capacities is concerned, the project directly will address this concern. However, at a higher level, the project interventions will also address fundamental issues of public sector institutional reform and will contribute to a complete change in the manner in which traditional sector ministries carry out their responsibilities and manage and account for the public assets which are assigned to them. In this respect the project will contribute directly to achievement of higher levels of operating standards and improvement in the quantity and quality of services provided by the designated ministries. The experiences gained during project implementation in the designated ministries, and the revised systems and procedures which will emerge, will therefore inform and contribute to, the ongoing national efforts to undertake activities which contribute to reform the public sector and the provision of cost-effective and efficient delivery of better quality services to the public.

Inputs

UNDP will provide administrative support; five UNV specialists, consultants and national experts in electronic data processing and information management, geographic information systems, disaster management and public service administrative reform; four subcontracts in disaster management, public safety reform, maps reproduction, and GIS software; country maps produced as inputs for the computerised system, and tripartite reviews with the project advisory board; and non-expendable equipment.

The Governments will provide technical and administrative personnel within CDERA and, at the country level, office facilities and data processing capacity to supplement the equipment that will be provided through the UNDP contribution.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	423 800
Subcontract	276 600
Equipment	225 000
Miscellaneous	30 000
Total	955 400

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
URUGUAY

IPF: (1992-96) $ 4 728 000

(URU/91/012) - Technical Assistance to the Social Infrastructure Programme (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	5 March 1992
Expected duration:	50 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Office of Budget and Planning
Government cost sharing:	$ 2 571 400
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 120 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 691 400

Project background

The above-mentioned project corresponds to one of the fundamental priorities of Uruguay's Fifth Country Programme, which is to "ameliorate the situation of poverty of a large part of the population and compensate the implicit social costs resulting from the fiscal adjustment and reduction in public expenditure".

In the past few years the Uruguayan society has experienced a general impoverishment of the population which has been reinforced by the unequal distribution of income and assets in a society which has historically been characterized by economic and social conditions parallel to those prevailing in Europe. The clearest indicator of the diminishing quality of life has been the continuing deterioration of the social services, particularly in the areas of housing, health and education. The internal migration towards the capital city, Montevideo, has contributed additional pressure on basic social services such as education and health, especially since the necessary investments in basic urban infrastructure have not kept pace with population growth and migrations. To this has to be added the need to ameliorate the negative short-term effects, the current cuts and reallocation of resources on employment opportunities.

In view of the above, the Government requested UNDP assistance to provide technical co-operation for the Programme for Social Investment (PRIS) as the mechanism for an overall recasting of social expenditure which will be provided under the project (URU/92/001) Technical Co-operation for the Social Investment Programme, currently in process of being approved.

Simultaneously, the Government requested UNDP to finance a project for the design,

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formulation and evaluation of social infrastructure projects which would contribute to alleviating the most critical shortcomings through the physical improvement of health centres, schools and community centres(47 projects in education sector, 35 projects in health and 31 community centres). These construction or refurbishing projects of social infrastructure will at the same time provide an important stimulus to a stagnant labour market.

This support was initially provided by UNDP through a preparatory assistance phase which through the current revision becomes expanded into the support to the unit responsible for the design and monitoring of the social infrastructure projects to be financed from an IDB-loan in the total amount of (US)$ 36 million.

Description of project

The project will contribute to the improvement of living conditions for the most deprived parts of the population, particularly through upgrading capacity of the education and health sectors to more efficiently provide services these strata of society.

The strategy applied by the project is to directly support the Unit responsible for the design and supervision of the social infrastructure projects and through the unit's collaboration with the Ministries of Education and Health at the same time contribute to the institutional strengthening of the these two institutions.

The immediate objectives of the project are to:(a) support the organization and adequate functioning of the unit responsible for the execution of the Social Infrastructure Project; and (b) train personnel from the National Administration of Public Education and the Ministry of Public Health in the preparation of projects and the design, specifications, bidding and supervision of investment projects.

Inputs

UNDP will provide through the Government one international expert in the preparation and analysis of projects, eight national specialized consultants in analysis, programming, administration and financial management of programmes; four national consultants in the preparation and execution of projects, bidding formalities and supervision; approximately 14 national consultants for the design of the subprojects components, six specialized national consultants for the supervision of the public works; and expendable equipment.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	2 507 400
Equipment	64 000
Total	2 571 400

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF URUGUAY

IPF:(1992-96) $ 4 728 000

(URU/92/001) - Technical Co-operation for the Social Investment Programme (PRIS)

Date of approval by the AC:1/	5 March 1992
Expected duration:	16 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Planning and Budget Office
Government cost sharing:	$ 2 580 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 2 580 000

Project background

Poverty eradication and the strengthening of government capacity to streamline the social budgets has been identified by the Government of Uruguay as one of the three concentration areas to be given particular attention during the Fifth Cycle due to the deterioration of social indicators in the country which has deprived it of its traditional status as a country with social and equity conditions superior to many developed countries.

The reason for the strategic importance given to the theme of rationalization of the programmes particularly in the education, health, and nutritional sector is twofold. Considering that its macroeconomic policies implicates fiscal adjustments in order to achieve a sound basis for sustained economic growth, the Government has decided to rationalize and reallocate resources earmarked for the social sector. This sector has been characterized by inefficient performance of public social service institutions, limited systematic information on the needs of the critically poor, lack of adequate monitoring and evaluation systems for social projects and programmes, insufficient targeting of public expenditures towards the critically poor, and lack of co-ordination between publicly and privately funded systems.

With the purpose of rectifying these shortcomings the Government requested in 1990 UNDP to provide technical co-operation for the creation of a Social Investment Programme (PRIS), directly ascribed to the Presidency as the principal Governmental instrument for streamlining the social policies. The InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB) has likewise been providing critical external support to the PRIS through the recently approved loan of (US)$ 36 million to finance high priority investment projects in the health and education sectors.

The proposed project is an expansion of the initial phase financed by the project

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(URU/90/001) which was instrumental in organizing and initially training in the PRIS an interdisciplinary team of technical staff which have gained valuable experience in the gathering, analysis and dissemination of data vital for the design and execution of social policies.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to strengthen national capacities in the framework of PRIS for the streamlining of social policies that will result in a rational and coherent allocation of resources in priority areas of the social sector which have been defined as education, health and nutrition.

The strategy proposed for resource allocation relies on the one hand on focussing more explicitly on the truly needing strata of the Uruguayan society and on the other, on decentralization of functions as well as increasing participation from the private sector in service delivery.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) design and put into operation an information system and new administrative procedures for the various social programmes of the Government; (b) install the capacity that will improve the impact of the social expenditure in the health, nutrition and education sectors; and (c) involve the private sector in the planning and delivery of social services in the health,education and nutrition sectors to increase coverage to truly needed strata, and simultaneously contain costs.

The principal outputs foreseen to achieve these objectives are: (1) an information system for the social programmes, designed and put into use; (2) an effective reallocation of public expenditures in the social sectors; and (3) proposals and recommendations to the appropriate authorities over required structural and institutional changes.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one chief technical adviser (16 man-months), three international experts in each of the subprogrammes (42 man-months), international consultants and health scientists for the technical tasks related to each of the subprogrammes (23 man-months); national consultants and experts in health, nutrition, education and programming (714 man-months); short-term fellowships; and equipment including three vehicles, communications and computer hard/software.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	2 322 400
Training	120 000
Equipment	90 000
Miscellaneous	47 600
Total	2 580 000

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
TURKEY

IPF: (1992-1996) $13 222 000
(TUR/92/015) - Establishment of an Emergency Management Center in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Date of approval by the AC: 1/	25 March 1992
Expected duration:	18 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$133 000 Source of funds: SPR
Total UNDP budget:	$133 000

Project background

Turkey, an extremely disaster-prone country located in one of the world's most active earthquake zones, is subject to serious landslides, flooding and other significant natural disasters which, on an average, affects the country 25 times a year. In addition, Turkey's geographic position makes it vulnerable to influxes of displaced persons. The recent experience of dealing with displaced population by the Gulf Crisis led the Government to recognize the compelling need to strengthen its capacity for emergency management of displaced people and enhance its ability to absorb international assistance as well as improve coordination in this area. In light of this, the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) develop an emergency preparedness plan, contingency plans, emergency response mechanisms, a system to manage information generated by the disaster; (b) coordinate available resources; and (c) communicate effectively.

All of this will be accomplished through the establishment of a fully equipped Emergency Management Centre (EMC) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) which will have procedures for emergency management focal point, established communication procedures with international donors, information distribution systems, disaster management documentation, and archive systems. This will also entail clarifying and strengthening the role and responsibilities of the Ministry within the national disaster plan, defining communication and information requirements, identifying equipment needs, and conducting staff training/exercises to maintain necessary skills.

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Inputs

UNDP will provide two disaster management consultants for five man-months and one man-month respectively to prepare recommendations for the design and function of the EMC, recommend appropriate equipment; describe the roles and responsibilities of EMC Team members, and prepare proposed Standard Operation Procedures for emergencies; training of a national consultant, group training/study tour for one man-month to assess optional systems and submit specifications for equipment to be procured; and experience and non-expendable equipment (inclusive of library acquisitions and training materials) for in-service training.

The Government will provide a room within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to house the EMC, its equipment and staff, personnel from the MFA to staff the EMC and collaborate with consultants in the procurement of equipment, design of workshops, annual drill exercises, preparation of emergency/contingency plans and design of annual drill exercise, publications, documentation and archive facilities including computer programme to catalog and retrieve reference; creation of lessons learned publication; and telephone hookups within the EMC for standard telephone connections.

Financial data

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Personnel	24 000
Training	22 000
Equipment	82 000
Miscellaneous	5 000
Total	133 000

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
LIBERIA

IPF:(1987-91) $21 497 000

(LIR/90/001) - Emergency Logistic Support

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	25 March 1992
Expected duration:	One year
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Planning, IGNU
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 443 300 Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$1 203 400 Source of funds: WFP, CIDA, Austria
Previous UNDP contribution:	$2 221 600
Total UNDP budget:	$4 868 300

Project background

The civil strife which started in Liberia in December 1989 resulted in the flight of approximately 750,000 Liberians to the neighbouring countries of Cote d'Ivoire (300,000), Guinea (325,000) and Sierra Leone (125,000); displacement of about 1.5 million people within Liberia; closure of UNDP office and suspension of UNDP development programme and projects in July 1990. The UNDP Resident Representative together with a skeleton staff moved to Conakry (Guinea) from where he operated as United Nations Special Co-ordinator to co-ordinate the United Nations system response to the humanitarian needs of Liberian refugees and affected host population in the impacted neighbouring countries.

The UNDP/OPS project was approved in 1990 with a view to enabling the United Nations Special Co-ordinator, while he was still based temporarily in Conakry, to facilitate speedy start of emergency activities in Liberia as soon as the United Nations system returned to Monrovia, and also to assist him and his team in Guinea to perform his coordination functions in the three neighbouring countries. To the initial IPF budget of$2.2 million was subsequently added $303,413 which CIDA and Austria contributed as cost-sharing for emergency logistic support.

Since the start of the United Nations system's emergency relief activities in Monrovia in November 1990, the project has been providing logistic support not only to the United Nations system but also to NGOs active in relief operations in Liberia. Their combined efforts in assisting the people of Liberia have helped in creating an enabling environment for the national authorities to plan and eventually embark upon a programme of

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rehabilitation and reconstruction. The project under the authority of the Special Co-ordinator also provided support to the following goals: (a) creation of a hospital (UNICEF/Swedrelief) in central Monrovia and an ambulance service; (b) provision of a generator to the airport to facilitate communication and landing of aircrafts; (c) rehabilitation of a petrol station to provide fuel to all relief agencies and groups; (d) setting up of a communication centre with satellite telephone, fax and radio telex; (e) provision of 27 vehicles, 4 trucks, 2 water tankers with drivers; and (f) provision of office space and a meeting hall and required staff to facilitate the implementation of relief activities.

With a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the war-torn country and its economy, after a series of meetings organized by ECOWAS since 1990, the two parties - the Interim Government of National Unity (IGNU) and National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPLF) - agreed on the following three major points at the last meeting held in Yamoussoukro (Cote d'Ivoire) on 29-30 October 1991: (1) disarmament and encampment of all armed forces; (2) opening of roads, airports and seaports; and (3) organization of free and fair elections around May-June 1992. The present interim period between the emergency relief and rehabilitation/reconstruction is quite crucial for all concerned and warrants uninterrupted continuation of relief activities. In consultation and agreement with the Interim Government and OPS, the Special Co-ordinator has proposed an expanded logistic support programme for 1992. The expanded activities involve an IPF budgetary increase of $1,143,281 (net). WFP envisages a cost-sharing of $900,000 to be credited to the project as and when sale proceeds are realized through monetization of six monthly installments of 500 MT each of WFP rice. The proceeds will be used under the project (LIR/90/001) for purchase - mainly local - of seeds, agricultural tools and medicines (including necessary supplies to prevent HIV/AIDS.)

The cost-sharing proposal was discussed with the Division of Finance and OPS and suggested arrangements within the framework and through this revision of the UNDP/OPS project have been conveyed for WFP's consideration. In order to enable UNSCOL and WFP to start the envisaged purchase and pending the sale and realization of proceeds, an initial amount of $300,000 will be placed at the disposal of the project from IPF (included in the proposed amount of revision) which will be credited with the realized sales proceeds. OPS has agreed to a support cost of four per cent for the WFP cost-sharing component.

Description of project

The revised relief support programme will seek to : (a) extend humanitarian assistance to target groups throughout Liberia; and (b) contribute to weaning population from free food distribution and support food production.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a project manager (12 work-months); administrative support staff; subcontracts for NGOs for food distribution; and expendable equipment.

WFP will provide over six months 3,000 tonnes of rice equivalent to (US)$900,000. The proceeds realized by the sale of rice will be used to procure additional non-food relief commodities such as seeds, tools, drugs (including prevention of HIV/AIDS), educational materials etc..

Financial data

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Personnel	531 300
Subcontract	275 000
Training	20 000
Equipment	510 000
Miscellaneous	107 000
Total	1 443 300

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
DJIBOUTI

IPF:(1987-92) $4 250 000

(DJI/92/501)-Management Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	25 March 1992
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Prime Minister's Office
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 500 300 Source of funds: MDP
Total UNDP budget:	$ 500 300

Project background

Djibouti is primarily a service economy and its development is heavily oriented towards establishing the country as a commercial and financial center. Considering the relatively well developed infrastructure, mainly the most modern port and banking system in the region as well as the substantial telecommunications system, the geographical position of the country which is at the crossroads for exchanges for many parts of the world, and the full convertibility and free circulation of its national currency, the development of the private sector has demonstrated a rather limited expansion.

The Government of Djibouti has therefore given a high priority to the development and promotion of the private sector. This is reflected in its Economic and Social Orientation Law for 1990-2000, some of the main objectives of the law being industrialization, human resources development and private sector promotion. In light of these issues the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

Description of project

The main objective of the project is to promote private sector development in Djibouti as the backbone of economic growth.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) conduct priority actions in order to establish a favorable administrative and regulatory environment for the promotion of private sector development; (b) create an internal structure which will assist in the preparation of policies and co-ordination of actions as they relate to private sector; and

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(c) in a second phase create a comprehensive date system on the private sector and its policy to promote Djibouti as an attractive place for foreign investors.

Inputs

UNDP will provide the services of a chief technical advisor (four man-months), a consultant in programming (one man-month), three national consultants (five man-months); administrative support; a subcontract for a labor law expert (three man-months), a tax law expert and an investment code expert (three man-months); training for Government civil servants in-country to enable them to play a role in the implementation of reforms related to private sector promotion; equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	90 700
Subcontract	245 600
Training	90 000
Equipment	45 000
Miscellaneous	29 000
Total	500 300

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

IPF:(1987-91) $57 512 000

(URT/90/004) - Labour-based Contractor Training for Rural Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	25 March 1992
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	ILO
Government implementing agency:	National Construction Council (NCC)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 174 200 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP contribution:	$1 174 200

Project background

Tanzania's road infrastructure, which is crucial to the linkage of the rural communities to the urban communities and vital to the shipment of cash crops from the rural areas has markedly deteriorated over the last decade and a half. The condition of the roads, two-thirds of which are impassable or unmaintainable, imposes significant penalties on agricultural activity through its effect on vehicle operating costs, delays to essential inputs like fertilizers, and losses in the evacuation of crops. The impact on the economy of higher vehicle operating costs alone is estimated at up to (US)$150 million, equivalent to about a third of the country's export earnings (World Bank IRP Staff Appraisal Report, May 1990). As a result, the Government has identified the rehabilitation and subsequent maintenance of Tanzanian roads as an urgent priority, and has formulated an Integrated Road Project (IRP) to address the problem. It has accordingly attracted substantial donor funding which is co-ordinated on the government side by the Ministry of Works (MOW) and on the donor side by the World Bank. For non-trunk roads, priority has been given to the Core Rural Roads Rehabilitation Programme (CRRRP) which identifies 3,000 km. of agriculturally important roads in eleven productive regions for rehabilitation over the next five years. In addition routine maintenance procedures are to be established on approximately 10,000 km. of regional roads.

In this context, both equipment-based and labour-based methods for rural road rehabilitation and maintenance will be used, with a strong emphasis on the use of local contractors. However, there is currently a limited capacity amongst domestic contractors for this type of work both in terms of equipment and experience. It has therefore been decided by the Government, and agreed by donors, to encourage the use of labour-based technology to assist in alleviating this situation. Specific areas have been identified within the CRRRP which have both suitable roads, available labour and an existing

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institutional capacity amongst contractors for developing and implementing labour-based road rehabilitation and maintenance by contract. Kilimanjaro has been identified by the ILO Study (September 1989) as the most suitable region in which to introduce the technology, with a view to replication subsequently in other regions, possibly Mwanza and Shinyanga for rehabilitation work and most other regions for maintenance. The training of labour-based contractors is expected to make a significant contribution to the rural road component of the IRP. It is the short spur feeder roads which are particularly appropriate for this approach, where it is uneconomic to mobilize for equipment-based operations.

Description of project

The development objective of the project is to restore and maintain the condition of essential rural road network to an all-weather standard to afford year-round transportation of agricultural commodities and inputs, thus removing a major restraint to increased agricultural cash crop production, distribution and marketing.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish a labour-base contracting capacity in two regions to undertake rural road rehabilitation and maintenance for the GOT Integrated Road Project (IRP); and (b) build the capacity within the National Construction Council for Training of Labour-based Contractors in Rural Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance and within the Ministry of Works and local consultants the capacity for administration and supervision of contracts.

The contractors already identified as being available for training have little or no previous experience of roadwork and the training programme will be designed to give a comprehensive theoretical and practical introduction to the essentials of road engineering and construction practice using a labour-based technology. Arrangements are taken for the contractors to be trained through successive phases, up to the final phase of the award of the rehabilitation and maintenance contracts to the selected contractors. A small training centre will be established in Moshi, which will be the base for the operations. A 5 km - 10 km. road site will be chosen within a convenient distance of the centre where a full-scale rehabilitation will be organised to demonstrate to the trainees all aspects of low-cost road construction. The work will be managed by the project team with the trainees from the contracting firms acting as the supervisors. The second part of the training programme will be held on a previously rehabilitated section road to demonstrate and teach the various maintenance techniques required for routine and recurrent activities. There will be the need to show the modifications required to machine rehabilitated roads to render them suitable for labour-based maintenance. Contractors will be subsequently assigned trial sections of road each in order to demonstrate their competence, after which a selection will be made of those to be involved in rehabilitation and/or maintenance work.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a chief technical adviser (road engineer for 36 man-months), a road engineer/training adviser for 36 man-months, an international consultant (one-man-month), national professional project personnel (a contract manager for 35 man-months), a site training manager (34 man-months), a quantity surveyor (32 man-months), a mechanic trainer (32 man-months), missions and travel costs; training including four fellowships, group and in-service training; equipment; maintenance and reporting costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	908700
Subcontract	61000
Training	119000
Equipment	85500
Total	1174200